Secl. II-27--37,804—12-11-45.

Public Works **(1946) Department.**

MS **SERIES.**

G.O. No. 1260

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Dated 29.4.46

[Despatch Abstract.]

Irrigation - G.M.P Campaign
West Coast - South Kanara Distn
Staff for investigation of Schemes -
Sanctioned.

From Sri Rao Bahadur
I. Venkata Acharya, B.E., I.S.E.
Chief Engineer for Irrigation,
Chepauk, Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
To
The Secretary to the [illegible]nment,
Public Works Department.

Letter No.4633/44-B-25., dated April 1946.

Sir,

Sub: G.M.F. Campaign - West Coast - South Kanara Dt. Schemes - Investigation.

With reference to para 1 of my letter No.4633/44-B-19., dat 2-2-1946, I forward herewith short notes outlining a number of suggested schemes for investigation in the South Kanara District. Most of the Schemes have not been examined even in preliminary way till now and the Superintending Engineer states that it is not possible to do this without special staff. I agree that the special staff asked for is necessary. In the case of small schemes preliminary and detailed investigation may be carried out in one stretch wherever possible and in the case of big schemes, preliminary investigation must be done first.

2. The Superintending Engineer has applied for the follo staff.

1 Assistant Engineer.
6 Supervisors.
9 Peons.
1 Draftsman III Grade for Division Office.
1 Tracer. -do-
2 Clerks Lower Division (one for Division Office and one for Sub Division.)

Due to dearth of staff, it would not be possible to find the establishment required by the Superintending Engineer. Hence

1. HADAVINAGEDDA RIVER IN YEDATHARA VILLAGE.

Location: It is at the northernmost extremity of South Kanara District and is 7 miles from Baindur, which is connected by a road from Mangalore, via Udipi and Coondapur.

Details of the Scheme: The proposal is to construct a dam across the river at the site of the existing temporary dam which is built of laterite in mud with a front facing of laterite in lime mortar and plastered over. A good length of this dam has been washed away and all attempts at restoration have been unsuccessful. The approximate length of the dam at this site will be about 100 feet excluding the natural rock formation on the left. The approximate cost of constructing a pucc dam is estimated between Rs.5,000/- ~~xxx~~ to Rs.6,000/- depending on the depth of foundation that will be required. It is not known whether the existing dam has been founded on sheet rock, but it looks as if rock is not far below. The ryots have already excavated a channel from this dam but this requires slight repairs which would presumably be attended to by the ryots themselves

The area benefitted is reported to be 200 acres. These lands may not require the aid of the dam during ~~1st crop~~ but it would help to raise a second crop successfully in years of scanty rainfall especially during the North East Monsoon.

The river does not appear to be perennial but there is bound to be sufficient flow in the river for the area in question during the months of January and February as reported by the Executive Engineer. This will require further examination.

P.T.O

The scheme is generally promising and it is possible that detailed investigation would reveal that irrigation of a larger extent is possible. As the cost of the dam and particulars of amount available are only approximate it is desirable that the suitability of the scheme is decided after careful investigation of details. Hence the return on the scheme is not worked out now.

16.2.46

2. KATTINAHOLLE RIVER.

This is situated 5 miles from Baindur in Shirur village. This is a river which takes its rise on the adjoining hills and joins the sea in the above village limits. The ryots have put up a temporary mud dam about 1/2 mile below the road to prevent salt water entering the river above during high tides. The fresh water stored above the dam is utilised for irrigation of lands on either side.

Proposals: There is a site suitable for an anicut about 6 furlongs above the road. The site it is learnt was made use of in olden times for forming a temporary anicut or dam across the river but this was abandoned in later years due to difficulty in forming it and maintaining it during the period of irrigation. There are no traces of the old anicut visible at this site but there are traces of a channel on the rightside which is said to be in tact in several places. This confirms the existence of an anicut before at this site.

The river is 120 feet wide at this site and is presumably beyond the sphere of tidal action. Sheet rock is visible in the bed and it is likely to extend to the sides as well. It has been ascertained by enquiry by the Executive Engineer that there will be considerable flow in the river in the months of December and January but this will require to be gauged at least during one season to ascertain the quantity available and its duration. This flow will be entirely dependent on the incidence of rainfall during the North East Monsoon, but it is likely to meet the requirements of our present scheme. The Executive Engineer reports that even in the middle of May when he inspected the site there were pools of water in the bed indicating high spring level and the fact that water should have ceased flowing only a few days before.

P.T.O

The channel on the right can command about 100 acres and the Executive Engineer reports that it is possible to take a contour channel on the left to irrigate about 200 to 300 acres.

The Executive Engineer has roughly estimated the cost of a dam at Rs.10,000/- and excavation and repairs to the existing channel with excavation of breaches etc. to command upto a limit of 50 acres at Rs.6,000/- or Rs.16,000/- in all. The Executive Engineer has reported that if the area on the left side to an extent of about 300 acres pays an extra Rs.1-8-0 per acre for the supply from the anicut, the scheme would be paying. However the scheme is worth further detailed investigation to arrive at actual cost and examining the financial aspect. The information now available is all approximate and it is not very safe to say definitely whether the scheme would pay for itself.

16.2.46

3. THONDLE DAM.

This is situated 2 miles from Baindur in the Paduvari village.

Details of the scheme: The ryots have put up a katcha dam at this site the bed consists for the greater part of big boulders of laterite stones. The spaces between these have been filled up by the ryots and at the left where the rock is not high a channel has been taken which now runs to Jogur village and irrigates about 75 acres. With a pucca dam and a bigger channel it is possible to irrigate a large extent in Shirur village b extending the channel beyond Jogur. From a visual inspection it appears that a greater portion of the cultivated area in Shirur can be commanded by this and the Kallenahole dams. The details furnished are however only approximate and requires further detailed investigation to arrive at the cost and financial aspect. The Executive Engineer has not furnished even an approximate idea of the cost of the scheme.

16-2-40

4. DAM ACROSS BIJUR STREAM.

This is situated 6 miles from Baindur in Bijur village.

This is a hill stream flowing in a valley. The lands on either side of the river is hilly and only a narrow strip of land on both sides can be cultivated. Damming up of this river was also considered in the past and an approximate estimate for Rs. 10,500/- was prepared in 1939. The scheme was contemplated to benefit about 200 acres of lands in the second crop season. The stream is subject to tidal action for about 2½ miles above the site of the propsed Dam. The wet lands on either side get submerged during high floods and a permanent dam across this river will increase submersion of wet lands and high land compensation will have to be paid for acquiring the area. The river has no banks and flood banks may have to be formed which will involve additional high expenditure. Considering these aspects and the small area that would be benefitted, the proposals were dropped in 1940.

The Executive Engineer now after inspection has suggested the construction of a dam at a point between 3 to 5 furlongs below the junction of the two streams viz. Hosrehole and Gantinaholle. The width of the river here is 100 to 150 feet and 9 to 11 feet deep. The Executive Engineer is of the opinion that with the construction of this dam and reconstructing the two dams across the Gantinaholle stream into a pucca masonry ones (vide notes on items 5 and 6 below) it is possible to bring under irrigation a considerable area of the lands on either side of the stream right upto the sea. More details and financial aspect of the scheme can be had only after further detailed investigation. The cost of the dam would now cost 3 times the estimated cost of 1939 (i.e., Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000) Financial return can be worked out only after detailed investigation.

16.2.61

5. YEDERI DAM.

Situation: It is situated in Koltod village 17 miles from Gangolli.

Details of Scheme: At present there is a dam which consists of huge boulders dry packed. There is channel taking off on the right side to irrigate about 100 acres. If the anicut is improved and leakages stopped it would be possible to take a contour channel on the left side also to irrigate a fairly large area. Supply will be available for the additional extent as even in the month of May the hottest part of the year, there was flow in the stream. Details of cost etc. have not been furnished and these will require to be investigated in detail. The anicut is not at present maintained by Government. The question of contribution from ryots will also have to be examined by a reference to the Collector.

16.2.46

6. GANTINAHOLE DAM.

Location: This is situated in Mudur village 20 miles from Baindur.

Details of Scheme: The dam is similar to the Yederi dam and is situated a mile below it and about 2 furlongs above the point of confluence of this stream with Hosrihole. The river below the junction of these two streams flows through Bijur village limits and is called by the name Bijur stream.

This dam irrigates small areas on either side by means of small channels. It will be possible to improve the dam and extend irrigation on both sides which will require to be investigated. The Executive Engineer has not furnished approximate cost of the scheme and also rough extent that will be benefitted by the above proposal. The present dam is not maintained by Government. I consider further detailed investigation is necessary to work out cost and financial aspect of the scheme. The question of contribution from ryots will also have to be decided by reference to the Collector.

16.2.46

7. KATHALAHOLLE OR KABSI.

Situation: This is situated in Kallithode village 9 miles from Baindur.

Details of Scheme: This is a katcha masonry dam about 100 feet long built of laterite rough stones and plastered over. The dam is leaky and the stones in some portions have fallen off and are lying about loose. The dam appears to have been built by the ryots and Government is not maintaining it now. The proposal is to repair the existing dam wherever required and construct a skinwall in front to arrest the leakages through the dam. This has been roughly estimated to cost Rs. 3,000/ to Rs. 5,000/- depending on the nature of foundation available. The channel taking off the anicut can irrigate about 100 acres and it is reported by the Executive Engineer that a larger area was once being irrigated under this anicut but that the area had to be curtailed due to diminution in supply as a result of leakages in the anicut.

It is likely that if the dam is repaired at the cost of Government the ryots under the anicut would be willing to pay a small amount by way of water cess. The financial aspect will require further examination after detailed investigation of the scheme.

8. HEREKERE TANK.

This lies in Kandavar village 5 miles from Coondapur.

Herekere tank is a rainfed tank having a free catchment of 0.89 sq. miles and spreads over an area of 36-73 acres of poromboke lands. This has no registered ayacut under it and the capacity of the tank is about 3 M.cft. The tank is used only to supplement 2nd crop irrigation. It is said that about 200 acres of lands will be benefitted by improving this tank.

The improvements proposed are to strengthen the bund and raise the F.T.L. of the tank by 3 to 4 feet to provide for additional storage and sluices and surplus escapes repaired with necessary land acquisition etc. The approximate cost of these repairs is Rs.8,000/- The Executive Engineer also reports that the ayacut may be increased by these proposals and the extent of increased ayacut and the financial aspect can be decided only after further detailed investigation. The scheme was considered in the past and an approximate estimate for Rs.5,240/- was prepared for raising the F.T.L. by 2 feet but this was dropped as unremunerative and Government refused to take up the work except as a full contribution work.

16-2-46

6. HUNTHANEKARE TANK.

Situation: This tank is in Holahalle village 11 miles from Coondapur. A copy of Executive Engineer's report on the scheme is given below:.

Details of Scheme: This is a pucca tank as tanks exist in this district. The area benefitted by this tank is about 300 to 400 acres in first crop and a small portion of this is also said to be cultivated in the second crop. The ayacut under the tank is not in the Revenue accounts. The low lying lands below the tank are mostly fed by the rains and very little water is required in the first crop. A small portion of the land is being cultivated during 2nd crop and this requires the assistance of the tank water. The tank has bunds in two lengths, one about 60 feet at the left and another about 600 feet long. The bund is in a fairly good condition except in certain weak places and is too steep on both sides. The existing laterite revetments in front are very nearly vertical in some places and it has also collapsed The ground on the other sides slopes steeply towards the tank and no bund will be required in these places even if the F.T.L. of the tank is raised. Irrigation is being carried on through an open cut and the tank surpluses over another open cut.

The tank as it now exists is too small to hold the rains, likely to fall over its catchment which has to be fixed after detailed investigation. The ryots feel that second crop may be extended to 300 acres and a third crop on 75 acres can also be irrigated if the tank is improved and its storage capacity increased. The Executive Engineer also is of the opinion that if the tank is repaired to hold additional storage ~~sfxx~~ some additional area can surely be irrigated in the second crop.

P.T.O

The present proposals are to strengthen the bund to store about 3 feet more of water at P.T.L. constructing two sluices and a necessary escape etc. The approximate cost of these improvements is estimated to cost Rs.15,000/-

The above particulars are only approximate and more details can be had only after detailed investigation. The Executive Engineer also reports that no extra revenue can be had, as per the present rules in the district, as there is only a system of land revenue and no water cess is being levied on any of the lands.

I consider that a more detailed investigation of costs and availability of supply will require to be made to decide the additional ayacut that can be benefitted by the above scheme. Financial return will have to be worked out on this basis and Collector requested to examine if the ryots could be willing to pay suitable water cess for the area.

16246

10. THAIMAKIKERE TANK.

This tank lies in Mambadi village 9 miles from Hûmsamuki and about one furlong from Humsamuki - Hardali Mautati Road.

The tank has a bund about 400 feet long on one side and the ground on all other sides has a steep slope towards the tank. About 200 acres are said to be benefitted by this tank.

The present proposals are for raising and strengthening the existing bund to store about 3 feet more water at F.T.L and constructing sluices and paved bye-washes etc. The approximate cost of repairs is reported to be Rs.8,000/-. It is likely to bring about an additional 100 acres under cultivation during second crop season. More details of the tank and the financial aspect etc. can be had only after detailed investigation.

16.2.46

12. GURPUR RIVER ANICUT.

This lies in Kolavaru village 24 miles from Mangalore.

The river has a catchment of 222 square miles at the site of the proposed anicut, and the flow in the river is being gauged. Very little investigation has been done. The scheme is intended to supply an area of 3000 acres of which 2200 acres are already irrigated during 1st crop season and 1600 acres during second crop season. By the present proposal extension of irrigation to 800 acres of 1st crop and 1400 acres of second crop can be achieved and a third crop on 1000 acres may also be possible.

The proposed dam will be similar to the one in the Shiriya river for which an estimate has already been preparod and submitted and two irrigation channels will have to be excavated one on either side of the river. The approximate cost of the works is estimated as Rs.4,50,000/- and the financial aspect is to be decided only after detailed investigation and in consultation with the Collector. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation recommends the sanction of the scheme even though the return is only 1%. Please see inspection notes of Chief Engineer dated 15-12-44.

T.B. 2.6

15. RECLAMATION OF KUMBLA BACKWATER.

This lies in Koipadi village one mile from Kumbla Railway station.

The Kumbla river after passing through the Railway bridge enters the sea in the north of Kumbla R.S. Above the railway bridge there is a swamp of about 150 acres for a length of 5000 ft. The river in this area is not confined to a definite course but spreads over the entire area of the swamp.

The present proposal is to canalise this reach of the river by forming a bank on the rightside and pass the flood discharge between this bund and the left margin. The left side is already revetted by the land owners adjoining this side. This swamp is proposed to be reclaimed and cultivated. In addition to the above it is also prpposed to dam up the river at the head of this canalised reach with suitable vents. This dam has two purposes in view (i.e.,) (1) to prevent the salt water entering the river and seeping into the reclaimed and cultivated lands and (2) to raise the fresh water level in the river above after the monsoon are over in the months of December to March and make the water available for the second crop irrigation. The approximate cost of the scheme is reported as Rs.15,000/-

Detailed investigation is necessary to arrive at the exact cost of the scheme and other aspects. for which special staff is required.

14.2.46

16. IRRIGATION FACILITIES FROM CHANDRAGIRI RIVER.

This lies in Chengala village, 8 miles from Kasargod Railway station.

No report has till now been received from the Executive Engineer, as to the type of works proposed and nature of irrigation facilities. This requires investigation even for a preliminary report for which special staff is required.

16.2.46

17. CONSTRUCTING A DAM ACROSS NILESWAR RIVER.

This lies in Nileshwar village 2 miles from Nileshwar Railway Station.

The proposal is to construct a dam across Nileshwar river to prevent salt water entering the river and seeping into the irrigated lands. This requires detailed investigation for which special staff is absolutel essential. Without a preliminary examination it is difficult to give even an approximate idea of the scheme and its cost.

16.2.61

PWD

KP/

112/29/4

Subs:- Irrigation - E.M.F. campaign - West coast - S. Kanara dt - Staff for investigation of Schemes - Sanctioned

C. no. 1730/M/46 of

Ref - from the C.E.(I). no. 4633/44 B - 25 d 2.4.41

Eo. ms. no. 1260 d 29.4.41

para 2 on p 2 of

The Government Sanction the employment of the undermentioned staff for a period of 3 months from the date of appointment for the work connected with the investigation of Schemes relating to the E.M.F. campaign in S. Kanara Dt. If due to monsoon work becomes impossible, the staff may be re-employed after the monsoon for the unexpired portion of the

2 Supervisors.

2 Peons

4 ~~Surveyors~~ Surveyors (on Rs. 75/- including d.a)

1 ~~Draftsman III~~ gr. for Divisional office

1 clerk (lower division) —do—

1 Tracer.

2. The expenditure will be debited to S.D. civil works

3. The action of the CE(I) in having asked the S.E to post the above staff is ratified

12-4-46.

17/4/46

To the CE(I).

copy to T[illegible]
copy to C Section
SC (for file)

PWD

Subj:- Eg. M.F. ~~Company~~ - west coast - S. Kanara dt. - Schemes - investigation

Ref from ME CE(I). No. 4633/44-B-25 dt 2-4-46.

To WS

Please see ME CE(I)'s letter on p 48 of ~~Eg~~ Go I ~~M~~ F (15 D/46) ms. no. 456 PW dated 17.2.45, para 1 of his letter on p 5 of (I F. 15 D/46) and his letter dated 2-4-46 in ME current file - He has submitted proposals for ~~the~~ employment of ~~the staff~~ mentioned in p 2 of for a period of 3 months for ~~work~~ ~~in connection with~~ ~~the~~ investigation of ~~Engineering~~ work in Connection with the investigation of certain Eg. M.F. Schemes in S. Kanara dt. Short notes on 14 Schemes have been Submitted by him along with his proposal. The staff asked for may be sanctioned. The cost is proposed to be met from '50 civil works'. for ~~the~~ reasons given in para 3 of his letter on p 2 of, he has asked ME S.E to post staff at once. A draft order is Submitted for approval. Revised may see.

12.4.46

RD

Dy Sec'y C & H

17/4/46 17.4.46

To WS

The draft below may be perused and the file may be passed on to Fin.

PWD no No 1730-D/46-1 18-4-46.

A copy may be sent to the Bd of Rev for information.

22.4.46 22-4-46 23/4/46 RD 4/46

ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT 1481F 24 APR 1946 REVENUE DEPARTMENT

D 2207 24 APR 1946 PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

ST. SECRETARY TO GOVT 24 APR 1946 2851 P

Finance E. I

The draft order may be accepted. (The extra cost works out to Rs 2,600 for 3 months)

WS. 26.4.46

PWD.